forturate Rose, was one which we have heard charged sgamat a Massachusetts colonel, afterward general, of volunteers in the Mexican war-but an indecent brutality of which we hardly think any American merchant captain, however hard or cruel, would have been guilty-

The "National Democracy" of Wisconsin would seem to have established a new test of partisan orthodoxy, in addition to the Nebraska act and the Dred Scott decision. In their recent State Convention at Madison, Mr. Mansfield, a Postmaster Delegate, thus preclaimed and proved his fervor in

the Democratic cause:

"As Postmaster, I have taken occasion to refuse to
distribute contain papers—The New York Transpe
which came without the names of the subscribers on

Spenking of another, a fellow delegate-Speaking of another, a fellow delegate—
"Mr. Mansfield replied to some charge that Colton had thrown out about one Garrett G. Voorhees, to the effect that the latter was a Shanghae. He repelled the charge and prosounced Voorhees a good Democrat who had done all in his power to discourage the circulation of The N. Y. Tribune and other Shanghae documents."

-We take pleasure in indorsing Mr. Mansfield's statements. He has done what he could to reduce the circulation of THE TRIBUNE; and his "Deapmorracy" is not to be disputed. We think the cestimony of so sound a patriot in favor of his friend Voorhees ought to be decisive, though we can pretend to no personal knowledge on that

The "National Democracy" of Wisconsin, at their recent Convention, adopted a Platform. whereof two contiguous planks are as follows:

whereof two contiguous plants are at the same of the Anti-ar Resolved. That we hold in detestation the Anti-American and it tolerant spirit which aims to curtail the privileges of those who, coming from other lands, seek to be citizens of the United States, and that the

seek to be citizens of the United States, and that the Democratic party of this State will, as it has ever done, frown indignantly on every attempt to interfere with the existing laws relative to naturalization.

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro race, and will never consent that the odious doctrine of negro equality shall find a place upon the statute books of Wisconsin."

—Some might imagine that these two Resolves

were slightly discrepant-in fact, antagonistic-but that would be taking too abstract and philosophic a view of the matter. The "citizens coming from other lands" generally vote the Democratic ticket, which "the negro race" perhaps might not dowhich makes, you see, considerable differesce.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857. The following is the memorial of Professor Sillima and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to his Excellency James Buchanan, the President of the

Excellency James Buchanan, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their cwn rulers. We see with grief, if net with astonishment, that Gov. Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims, that the President of the United States is employing, through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, or of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great deregation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a perilon of the United States," by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution.

The President's reply was as follows:

Washington, August 15, 1857.

The President's reply was as follows

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1857.

Washington, August 15, 1857.
Gentlemen: On my recent return to this city after a fortnight's absence, your memorial without date was paced in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King of the Post-Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of "the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their "own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief that I should have violated the principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people "of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the "United States, but laws which it is notorious," and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected," and as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the "great derogation of our national character, as vio "lating in its most essential particular the solemn oath "which the President has taken to anopert the Conthat I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the "great derogation of our national character, as vio "lating in its most essential particular the solemn oath "which the Iresident has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official, duties Congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The Delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had just combleted his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration.

under a Territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government? To protect it from the violation of the law of the confidence of the law of the confidence of the law of

circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government? To protect if from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force? In the language of the Constitution, to "take "care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

It was for this purpose, and for this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas to not as a posse constatus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precantion absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the processes and judgments of the Courts of 'Justice established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey the "laws not their own, nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath.

I ask, what else could I have done or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every partroit in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for send-

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for send-I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kausas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kausas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent government for themselves.

Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing Government prescribed

and recognized by Congress, and substituted a reveletionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate Government within its chartered limits for purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate Government. Such a principlatif carried into execution would deartog all lawfil as hority, at d produce universal anarchy. I cught to specify more particularly a condition of affairs [Here the telegraph blundered, and we are obliged to otmit a few lines].

a few lines).

The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory—not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, not to exclude it therefrom. but to leave it to the people thereof, perfectly fro to form and regulate their domestic institution to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into by the same act that when the territory of Kansashall be admitted as a Sate, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it ever could have been doubted is a mystery. If a contederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and tressure surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its engagement by prohibiting them taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by a common Constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such Territory—preceet to form a State Constitution thes nizied to be property by a common Constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such Territory—proceec to form a State Constitution, thee it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legis ature of Kansas the time bad arrived for entring the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage upon every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confided this right to those who had resided therein, three months previous to the election. Here a fine opthree months previous to the election. Here a fine opportunity was presented for all qualified resident citzens of the Territory, to whatever organization
hey night have previously agreed to paricipate in the election to express their
opinion at the ballot-box on the quastion of Slavery; but numbers of lawless menstill continued to resist the Territorial Government. They refused either to be recognized
or vote, and members of the Convention
were elected legally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for
themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my
imperative duty to employ the trops of the United
States. Should this become necessary in defending the
Convention—[The conclusion of this dispatch was
not received at the hour of going to press.] three months previous to the election. Here a fine op

The Naval Courts of Inquiry will resume their ses sions pext Monday. The first consists of Commodore Lavallette, and Captains Mercer and Adams; the second, of Capts. McKean, Cope and Van Brunt; and the third, of Commodores Storer and Stringham, and

Capt. Goldsborough.

The Secretary of the Treasury has an appeal affirming the assessment of a duty of fifteen per centum on chlorate of potash and sal acetosella, nineteen per centum on refixed borax, twenty-four per centum on kibert,

and four per centum on sumac.

The net amount in the Treasury, subject to draft, is \$19.500,600—of which there are in New-York nearly nine millions and one third, at Philadelphia two millions and two thirds, and at New-Orleans over a million and a half.

Assistant Portugate Control

Assistant Poetmaster-General Dundas will shortly proceed to New-York to make arrangements for fa-cilitating the transportation of the overland mail to

California.

The Attorney-General has decided adversely to the of Utah; more than \$20,000 of which were for conveying the Judges of the Territory to and from the places of holding the Courts. The expenses for numerous guards, horses, wagons and provisions were not those of the ministerial officers. The Attorney-General states that the expenses of a Judge on his way to the court are his own.

THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day, the first in several weeks. The Controller, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Engineer and Canal Commissioners Whalon and Sherrill were present.

The rate of canal tolls on stave bolts and buts was fixed at one mill and three-tenths.

The canal deposits, which have formerly been made at the Reciprocity and Hollister Banks, at Buffslo, were ordered to be transferred as follows: One-half to the Marine Bank, one-fourth to the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, and one-fourth to the Bank of

and Traders' Bank, and one-fourth to the Bank of

The tells formerly deposited with the Ontario Bank were ordered to be transferred to the Oneida Bank. Important communications were laid before the Board by the Auditor, showing the present condition of the Canal Fund. The Auditor states that the fund for the payment of the interest on the canal debt will be exhausted after the payment of the October inter-

be exhausted after the payment of the October interest, and that \$700,000 must be raised on the credit of the Sinking Fund, in January, to pay the interest on that debt for 1858.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Albany Collector reported that they found rome of the charges substantiated.

A large amount of other business was also done.
The Contracting Board did not meet, in consequence of the illness of Canal Commissioner Fitzhugh. It is expected that this Board will make several removals of Canal Engineers to-morrow.

RESIGATION OF JUDGE CURTIS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

The Portland State of Maine announces the resignation of Judge Curtis of the Supreme Court, to take effect on the 1st of October next.

Lieutenant James McGary, who accompanied Dr.

Kane on his last Arctic expedition, and who was connected with the penerama fit Kane's Arctic voyages, now in this city, died suddenly to-day.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THIED DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

Thirty-two young horses were exhibited to-day; they were very superior, particularly the stallions. There have been large additions to the fruit and machinery departments. The latter is very large, containing very valuable machines, and the exhibition is every way superior to the previous days. The attendance to-day is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000. The weather is fine.

A letter from Vice President Breckingdon anys he A letter from Vice-President Breckinridge says he will be here on Friday.

POISONING CASE.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.

John B. Robertson, cashier of the Eagle Bank, has just been arrested on the charge of attempting to produce the death of his wife by administering certain drugs of a slow but deadly nature. The evidence against bim is raid to be conclusive. He has not ye been examined. The announcement of his arrest has created the greatest excitment in all circles. POISONING CASE.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
CINCINNATII, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.
The mail train from Dayton for Sandusky, ran off
the track when near Castalia, this morning, and the
ergine and baggage car went over the embankment.
Henry Roes, the baggage master; David Cassitt, train
boy, and Mr. Kunkle, the editor of a Sandusky paper,
were instantly killed, and two or three other persons
injured.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CON

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESETTERIAN CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

The New School Presbyterian Convention that has been in session here for the last three or four days, adjourned sine die at 1 o'clock this morning.

The preamble and resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions, were all adopted. The fourth revolution was changed so as to make the General Synod meet at Knoxville on the first Thursday instead of the first Tuesday in May.

of the first Tuesday in May.

A resolution was also adopted, recommending the Knoxville Synod to invite the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians to a fraternal conference.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA
AND THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
ACCUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.
The Baptist Central Association of Georgia, at a recent meeting in Morgan County, reprobated the action of the American Tract Society in regard to Slavery, and recommended the withholding of patronage from, and discountenance of the efforts of the agents who are raising funds by colporteurs for the sale of works, until the Society rescind their recent act, and go back to their original silence on the subject of Slavery.

VERMONT ELECTION.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, 8-pt. 2-7 p. m. Sixty-seven towns have elected 50 Republican Rep-

resentatives and 11 Democrats. The vote in 50 towns for Governor stands at follows: -F etcher 7,980; Keyes 4,813.
The votes in 20 additional towns heard from foot up

for Fletcher 3,300, and for Keyes 1,640. The vote for Governor in some of the principal towns is as follows:

Woodstock-Fletcher, Republican, 317; Keyes, Democrat, 54. Hartford-Fletcher, 239; Keyes, 75.

Newberry-Fletcher, 258; Keyes, 213. St. Johnsbury-Fletcher, 369; Keyes, 116. Windsor-Fletcher, 165; Keyes, 54. Springfield-Fletcher 247; Keyes, 78, Bridgewater-Fletcher, 221; Keyes, 133. Royalton-Fletcher, 122; Kayes, 44. Werthfield-Fletcher, 382; Keyes, 301. Swanton-Fletcher, 190; Keyas, 115.

St. Albans-Fletcher, 232; Keys, 106. The vote is very light compared with last year but the Republican majority is about, comparatively,

BANK PAILURE.

CINCINNATI, O., Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.
The Deposit and Discount Bank of Hatch & Langdon suspended this morning. There is considerable excitement, as there were a large number of small depositors. The bank was involved in the failure of Beebee & Co. of New-York.

HORSE-FAIR AT ELMIRA.

HORSE-FAIR AT ELMIRA.

Let Wednesday, Sept. 2-p. m.

The first cotter to tween Flora Temple and Lancet bas just taken place. The conditions were: Mile heats, best two in three, with Flora in harness and Lancet under the saddle. The following is the result: First, Flora Temple: second, Lancet: third, Miller's Damsel; and fourth, Red Bird. Time, 2:28 and 2:27. Ten thousand people were on the ground. The great contest for the \$2,000 prize will take place on Saturday. To-morrow there will be a review of the Fire companies.

A CUTTER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.
AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857.
The cutter Tany was struck by lightning off Tybe or Monday morning, which shivered the foretopmast, topsails head of foremast, foregaff, then passing into the hold. The dock

hold. The decks were spread with fragments. The cutter was mementarily a sheet of flames, but the fire was subdued. No one was killed, but several persons

GEN. WALKER IN NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857. Gen. William Walker arrived in this city this

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT. Bosros, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.
The following are the footings of our Bank state

Markets.

Buffalo, Sept. 2-6 p. m.—Flour favors buyers: sales of 800 bbls at \$5 370 \$5 50 for good Michigan and Ohio; and \$5 570 \$6 6 125 for extra do and Indian. Wheat lower sales of 4500 bush choice red lilinois at \$1 20; and 3,500 bush choice red lilinois at \$1 20; and 3,500 bush. rommon white Michigan is the same. Coxnvey doil; sales 6,600 bush. at 732736c, after which there were no buvers over 70271c. Oars nominal at 371c. Rye: sales at 30c. Whisky nominally 25c.

Farithers: 15c. for Wheat to New-York. Lake Imports for the 21 hears ending at moon to-day: 2 000 bbls. Flour: 56. 50c bush. Wheat; 31. 50c bush. Ohio, 2,500 bush. Corn. Shoto bush. Ohio. Corn. Shoto bush. Ohio. Corn. Corn. Shipments to Oawego—No Flour very dull. Wheat at 6c dined; sales at 502506. Corn declined; sales at 502506 bush. Corn. Shipments to Oawego—No Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat; 2,500 bush. Corn. Receivers to day—1,500 bush. Wheat; 2,500 bush. Wheat; at 16,600 bush. Corn. Shipments to Oawego—No Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat; at 16,000 bush. Corn. At 16,000 bush. Corn. At 16,000 bush. Corn. Shipments to day—1,500 bush. Wheat; 2,500 bush. Wheat; 2,500 bush. Wheat; 2,500 bush. Shipments to betake wheel and lower; sales of Ohio at \$2,746,786. Wheat dull and seantily supplied; no sales. Sork is dull and plenty effering; stringency in money matiers checks speculative demand; sales about 16,000 bushels at 70c. for Western mixed adoat. Barray—Sales of small lower fals. Oawego. Sept. 2-6 p. m.—Flours unchanged; sales of 500 do. Oavego. Sept. 2-6 p. m.—Flours unchanged; sales of 500 do.

at former rates. SHIPPED last hight: 8,000 binsh. Corn. 4,000 do.
Oswego. Sept. 2-6 p. m.—PLOUR unchanged; sales of 800
bils at \$5.756.\$1.25 for common to extra State. During the
month of August 35,000 bbts, were shipped to Canadian ports,
chiefly to Montreal and Quebec.
WHIGH 156 20c. lower on Spring; sales 16,000 bush, at \$1.65
6\$1.08 for Chicago Spring, and \$1.25 for red Winter Oblio.
CORN quiet. LAKE INVENTS to 4639; 23,500 binsh Wheat; 17,000
binsh. Corn. 4,600 binsh Barley. Canal Exponts: 11,000 binsh.
Wheat; 4,000 binsh Corn. 3,000 bonsh. Rye.
Niw Oulleans, September 1—No rales of Cortox to day.
Red Wheat, \$1.05. Mess Poss. \$35. Yellow Corn. 36c.

TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

\$1,593,557 IN GOLD.

The United States Mail Steamship Company's steamship Iflineis, C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 91 p. m., on the 19th August. On the hight of the 23d, ran ashore on Colorado Reef, near Arenas Eay, where she remained till the night of the 26th. Arrived at Havans on the afternoon of the 27th, and left at 1 p.m. on the 29th. Arrived at Quarantine at 111 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 2. She brings the California mails of Aug. 5, \$1,533,-557 on freight, and 592 passengers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Age, T. T. Watkins, Commander, left San Francisco at 10:15 a. m., Aug. 5, to arrive at Panama on the 19th at 5 a. m. She brought down 561 passengers and \$2,028,338 in treasure on freight, \$144,728 of which was on foreign account.

Left at Aspinwall, Aug. 19, the United States frigate Wabash, Commodore Paulding.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga sailed for

THE PRINCE PRINCE	and the second s	
San Juan del Norts,		
The following is th	e Treasure list by the Illinois	*
Am. Feebange Bank, &	225.000 James Patrick	17,1
Wells, Fargo & Co	231 400 E. Kelly & Co 4	10,4
		16.
		17.
		5,1
Howland & Aspinwall		5,1
J. A. A. Birch		5.1
Centey & O'Conner		6.1
Wm. Heller & Co		5,1
Newhouse, Spate & Co.		5,
Repard & Co		3,1
Howes & Powell		2
R. Meader		2,1
R Meader & O. Adams.	7,000	

FROM ASPINWALL. MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE ADRIATIC DETAINED. Owing to the delay and uncertainty in docking the Adriatic for the purpose of cleaning her copper, which has become very foul from the long time she has been in port, the Atlantic will take her place, and sail from this port on the 12th inst.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE-EXCITEMENT IN READS STREET .- Inst evening, shortly after 8 o'c ock, there sas quite an exciting time in the vicinity of No. 74 Reade street. It appears that James Wright, keeper of a house of assignation at the above place, attempted to take the life of one of the inmates, named Nelly Warner. The girl, being disgusted with the life sh was leading, informed Wright that she was going to reform and intended to leave the house. Upon this, he seized a knife and rushed at her with the determination of taking her life, but she succeeded in gaining the street, and shouted "Murder." Officer Brenen o the Fifth Precinct immediately came up and went into the house, but Wright escaped by going out of the back door. This fellow was the Democratic nominee for constable in the Fifth Ward two years ago, and is well known by the residents as a blackleg. The affair drew a large number of people around the house, and some were for demolishing the furniture, but were prevented by the police.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS .- Collector Schell yesterday appointed two Deputy Collectors to fill the places of Henry Calhoun and John Wilson, jr., whose removal has been heretofore announced. The gentlemen appointed were Le Grand C. Capers and Joseph White. Their ealaries are \$2,500 per annum. It is believed that the Collector will make no mere changes until after the Syracuse Convention.

KANSAS.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns. BURLINGAME, K. T. Aug. 23, 1857. Yes, the Free-State men of Kansas have resolved to go up to the October election, and have appointed the Mass Convention at Grasshopper Falls for the purpose of giving formal expression to such determination, and to adopt such measures as seem necessary

to make potent the resoive. Circumstances force us to the pursuit of this policy. neach against the convictions of duty and success entertained by many. The masses are in favor of the active, practicable plan, and they feel that they are sacrificing not a whit of their independence and opposition to the usurped authorities of the Territory by so doing, as it is an election provided for by the general law. Another class is urged to this course by the Eastern pressure somewhat against their views, doubt-ing our ability, under the present arrangement of the

ing our ability, under the present arrangement of the spectionment, to succeed.

We find a great difficulty to make Eastern people understand the true position of things here. When we tell them that four out of five of all the legal voters of Kansas are Free-State men, and would go five bundred miles on foot, sleeping nights in the open air on the prairie grass, suffering heat and hunger, for the privilege of voting down a Pro-Slavery Constitution they are apt to reply to us with some curtness: "Why do you not then take possession of the Government, repeal is are that are oddous, and pass such as you like"—lorgetting that the power of the Federal Government, with the aid of dragoons, is used to hold us in the present state of bondage.

To show such, again, what beautiful creatures we have to act in the capacity of efficials, let me illustrate by the apportionment of members for the coming Legislature.

have to act in the capacity of criticials, let me illustrate by the apportionment of members for the coming Legislature.

By their organization of the Territory we have, I think, 34 counties. Seven out of these 34 (one-fifth) lie on the borders of Missouri—a distance of about 220 miles. The Legislature is composed of 52 members, 13 in the Council and 39 in the House of Representatives. Forty-four of this number have their districts, or portions of their districts, lying on the frontiers of Missouri, and the districts of four others are reached by going a distance into the interior of about fifteen or twenty miles; while the other three are reached by going only about 60 miles in.

Their gerrymandering exceeds any and everything in the way of "fixing up" voting districts ever dared to be practiced by Eastern politicians. To Johnson County, lying next to the line, they attach Douglas, a strong Free-State County, in which Lawrence is situated. And to make sure of overcoming this strong Yarkee County, they affix Potawatanie and Riley Counties, intervening which is Shawnee and Calhoun counties—a distance of forty miles—and all the territory to the Rocky Mountains west of Wise, Butler and Hunter Counties. Atother district is made by grouping tegether nineteen Counties, which come to the Missouri borders, giving it three members. This district is made to the Missouri borders, giving it three members. tory to the Kocky Mountains were of Wise, butter and Hunter Counties. Arother district is made by group-ing tegether nineteen Counties, which come to the Mis-souri borders, giving it three members. This district can east three thousand Free-State votes. Shawnee County can give one thousand Free-State votes, and

courty can give one thousand Preessage votes, and has one member.

A quibble on the part of Gov. Walker enabled him to shirk the daty of making the apportionment, and referred it to such men as the Rev. T. Johnson, etc. «Why should he do this, with all his pretended fairness? And why should all these Districts touch the Missouri line, if they intended fair play? Will Gov. Walker see that even handed justice is done at this election? If he does, you will see a triumph of the Free State he does, you will party of Kansas.

A PROSECUTOR'S PROMISE-THE GRAND JURY.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., August 24, 1857.

It is related in the veracious tales from Arabia how Haroun El Raschid, of magnificent memory, interfered with the judicial machinations of de signing Cadis, and stepped in at the very moment when prisoners were about to be condemned, or executed, and with a nod of his sovereign will set the captive free. The perusal of such intellectual literature has no doubt made a profound impression on the present generation. So romantic is this system of adjudication, and so vividly is it impressed on the juvenile mind, which swallows it cotemperaneously with its bread and butter, that it is not surprising that we should find modern Harouns, who in the plentitude of their greatness, would re-introduce the system. But while Haroun of old used to don a dirty turban and appropriate the robes of an understrapper, in order that he might quietly poke about the nocks and corners of Bagdad, Haroun the modern assumes no disguise, save what is deducible from a strong "toddy," and merely seeks to insinuate himself into some office so that he may have an opportunity to play Haroun to perfection. If the individual so impressed happens to live in a Territory of the United States, these days of "Squatter Sovreignty," and also is blessed with a Federal appointment under that most puissant Sultan, "Jeems " the first, he has evidently been born under a fortunate star, and has an opportunity to out-Haroun all the Harouns that ever were heard of. A Territory of the United States to-day is a sort of Caliphate. From Robert the Caliph to Cate the Cadi, each of the Federal appointies fancies that he eclipses Peter the Great of sheelbarrow memory. Even the Attorney-Generals believe that they, too, are Caliphs, and under this conviction step into the pool of a United States Court to "trouble the waters" under the funny delusion that they are angels.

I have been led into this train of reflections by a

magnificently generous act of the Attorney-General Capt. (or, beg his pardon, Col.) Walker was placed on trial on sundry indictments found against him by a bogus Grand Jury. Having officiated in the bombattles of fanatical memory, the Jury in question deemed it expedient to "present" him to the gaze of a "Law-and-Order" public, charged with such trifling pecadilloss as "murder," "arson" and "robbery." Now Col. Walker is rather popular with all parties. Callab Guara encoded him and with all parties. Caliph Geary enrolled him and a company with him as "militia" last Fall, and even Caliph Robert the "Isothermal" entertains a friendly feeling for him; albeit, they are not of kin. But at this sitting of the Court at Lecompton the case of the gallant Walker came up. Being under bonds, and an honorable man, he of course appeared. The expectant public were on tip-tee for a trial, and "Law and Order" men dreamed of hemp and bowstrings. At this classification of the course appeared to the course of strings. At this stage of affairs, the public prose cutor, of Federal omnipotence, steps forward, and by a single presto, converts high tragedy into low comedy. When the case is called before the Court, and the prisoner appears, the prosecutor rises in his might and announces to the Court that he (the pros-ecutor) last Winter "promised" Capt. Walker that he should enter a nolle prosequi in his case. And here the modern Haroun made a magnificent point. He "had promised, and could not go back of his word." What were "murder," "arson and "robbery," in comparison with maintaining the veracity of a Federal Territorial official! At such veracity of a l'ederal Territorial official. At auca a time, too, when "Abolition fanatics" were jeering Caliph Robert for his "promise" of a "fair election?" If Federal promises were invariably to eventuate thus, it might have a tendency to bring them into total disrepute. The justice, the merits of the case, and even "Law and Order" paled before it. Haroun the prosecutor "had promised," and, having done so, intimated this fact to the expectant Court and then by a noile prosequi rivaling pectant Court, and then, by a nolle prosequi rivaling Haroun's paimiest days, the case of a bogus Commaroun's paimiest days, the case of a bogus Commonwealth rersus Sam. Walker vanished into thin air—the prisoner was set free, and the prosecutor had "kept his promise."

This was certainly creditable. All that Col. Walker had done he had done as a Free-State man in self-defense. But the bogus authorities do not recoming analysis of the properties and a principle of the properties and the properties are properties as a properties are properties and the properties are properties at the properties are properties and the properties are properties are properties and the properties are properties and the properties are properties and the properties are properties are properties and the properties are properties are properties are properties are properties and the properties are properties

recognize such a mitigating circumstance. Neither was the nolle prosequi predicated on it. It gives us no guaranty as to what will apply to other cases. It is a single act of munificence for which the prosecu-

tor did not deem it necessary to assign any reason.
He had "promised" and kept his word, that was all. The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that it was at Gov. Geary's instance that Capt. Walker gave himself up last Winter. As I stated at that time, it was under a promise from the Governor that he "should not be prosecuted." Geary, seeing the Caliphate about to slip from his grasp, got the prosecutor to "propulse" this interference got the prosecutor to "promise" this interference of his sublime will. How this was brought about history saith net, but the promise has been made and kept, and murder and arson disappear like gresse-spots before this fuller's earth of a nolle

Prosequi.
The Grand Jury has adjourned. They have lum-

berid it a locket with a long array of new cases. As usual they are all of the old kind, the bogus Commonwealth versus Free State men. When will all those "fanatics" be arrested by begus Sheriff or Deputy Masshal? When will they be "drawn and quartered" in vindication of "Law and Order?" or when will a petential nelle prosequi wind up the story of legal persecution, the harassing arrests, the

But the Grard Jury has dore more than had ones of indictment against Free-State mee. In the pienitude of their begus wisdom, they have taken the election law and Cadi Cato under their judicial wing, and have determined that the election laws "are valid and operative." Judge Cato's opinion on he same, and on the necessity of voters paying taxes, is fully indersed, together with the Cadi's "integrity, legal ability and moral diportment." Had the readers of The TRIBUNE seen these Grand layous making their way up stairs to the Jury-room. Jurers making their way up stairs to the Jury-room, going through all the spirit ual manifestations that a trip "down town" has such a tendency to superintrip "down town" has such a tendency to supera-duce, they could not help appreciating their nice serse of "meral deportment." But their decision on the election law is refreshing. A bogus Grand on the election law is refreshing. A begus Grand Jury, impanied under the nose of a Federal Court, sits in judgment on the election laws and decides them "valid and operative." The payment of tax is to be the qualification. Ex-Sheriff Jones has also given it as his opinion that the tax qualification would be enforced. When such authorities as Cato the Cadi, a begus Grand Jury, and Sheriff Jones, decide in favor of the election laws and the taxes,

who shall decide against them?

A "conservative" Free State meeting is to be beld at a Pro-Slavery Free State man's to-day.

Gov. Shannon is expected to address it. The Convention meets on Wednesday at Grasshopper Falls I fear many of the Free-State men are getting very indifferent about that Convention. A large number are determined not to go into the election, and these intend to let the others do as they please. The meeting on Saturday to elect delegates was poorly

NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION. SECOND DAY.

This Convention (or Association as it is now, having resolved itself into a permanent organization) reassembled at the rooms of the American Institute yesterday morning at 10; o'clock. The number in attendance was somewhat increased from that of the first day, and the interest in matters pertaining to the Association seemed unabated. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the previous day, the Business Committee reported the following order of business for

the day:

1. Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

2. Announcement of Committee of Ten on Experimenta,

3. Appointment of Local Committees.

4. Paper, by A. L. Hodley, on the Combustion of Coal in the supply Boiler.

4. Faper, by A. L. Holley, on the Combined Science Complete Boiler.
5. Paper, by Zerah Colburn, on Toels.
6. Paper, by Zerah Colburn, on Balswin's Engines.
8. Mr. Hays on Ebberte's Feed Heater.
9. Mr. Builard on Davis's Chair.
10. Mr. Anthony on Railroad Joint and Stringer.
11. Mr. Lawton on Beases.
12. Mr. Hosgiand—Piston.
13. Wrought Iron Car Wheels.
14. Mr. Marshall on a new Car Break.
15. Mr. Bissell-Model of Locomotive—track connection.
The Committee appointed at the Tuesday session of the Committee appointed at the Tuesday session.

to draft a Constitution for a permanent organization submitted the following

submitted the following

COSSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called "The American "Association for the Improvement of Railway Machinery."

ART. 2. The objects of the Association shall be the conducting of actual practical experiments or trials of railway machinery, and all original improvements setually carried into operation, the collection and publication of the results, and information generally for the use of its members.

ART. 3. The members of this Association shall comprise any railread companies in the United States, in their corporate capacities, and such individuals as may be interested in the objects of the Association. The terms of membership of individuals also may be interested in the objects of the Association. The terms of membership of individuals shall be an infinition toe of \$1\$ to the treasury of the Association. Railroad companies as corporations, to make such voluntary subscriptions as they may choose in aid of the purposes of the Association, and shall be entitled each to one vote in the meetings of the Association.

ball be entitled each to one vote in the meetings of the Association.

ART. 4. The affairs of the Association are to be conducted by Board of Eleven Monagers, to be chosen in annual a cetting blot, but for the first year of the existence of the Association be elections of President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Festurer, in already made, are confirmed, and the first election of Managers small be for seven members, in addition to the resent President and Vice-Presidents. The managers shall ratine in office for one year, and until others are chosen, and cy shall have power to fill vacancies in their body and increase cir number. They shall, at all elections subsequent to the stackets their fresidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and resource.

er. 5. Five members of the Board of Managers shall consti-

h year. The Board of Manazors shall meet statedly on the

nestion.

Aut. 8. The funds of the Association scall at all times be sub-ART. R. The funds of the Association shall at all times be substituted the control of and disposal of the Board of Manager, but they shall have no authority to enter into any contract whetever in behalf of the Association, nor are the members to be at any time accountable for any contracts made by the Directors beyond the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, ART. 9. The Board of Managers shall have power to make such by laws as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the Constitution to employ a Secretary, and allow him such compensation as they may think proper.

ART. 19. Any alteration or amendment in these articles shall be proposed at a stated or special meeting of the Association to be approved by two thirds of the members present.

Each article was acted upon separately. Some members wished to include in the objects of the Association to be approved by two thirds of the members of the Association.

members wished to include in the objects of the Asso ciation valuable improvements, which may be pro-

posed, although not in operation.

Mr. Ross Wisans, of Baltimore, thought if the doors vere opened to mere suggestions of improvement, it would lead to waste of time. There were hundreds of improvements proposed which were not thought enough of to put to a practical test, and these it would be better to exclude. They must draw the line else-

Mr. Zekan Colnuns said it was only a question whether the expense of putting improvements into practical chape should be borne by the inventors or

by the Association.

Mr. Fisher of New York opposed the article as it stood, because it prohibited the Association from testing what might prove to be valuable inventions, which the inventors were not able to put into practical

which the inventors were not able to put into practical shape for want of means.

All the articles were adopted, and the resolutions adopted yesterday were rescinded, so far as they conflict with the constitution.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Board of Managers to appoint all permanent committees, and it was understood that this resolve should be incor-

it was understood that this resolve should be incorporated in the constitution.

Mr. A. L. Hother of The American Engineer, the Secretary, then read his paper on the combustion of coal in the Dempfel boilers. He gave an interesting history of scientific experiments for the combustion of smeke, and showed that M. Dempfel's plan of heating both the fuel and the sir before combustion, conforms best to the chemical requirements of perfect combustion. He held that there was no difficulty in the way of burning coal on leconorities which might not be tion. He held that there was no difficulty in the way of burning coal on locomotives which might not be overcome. The comparative merits of tabular and due boilers were discussed, and the Dempfel coal-burning boiler, manufactured at Taunton, Massachuretts, was minutely described and highly recommended. They have been used on a large number of roads, and found to work admirably.

On a motion to refer the paper to the Beard of

On a motion to refer the paper to the Beard of Managers, a lengthy discussion took place. Objections were made, not to an examination into the ments of the boiler, but that the matter had come before the Association in a wrong hape, and that to refer it to the managers would be the establishment of a precedent which would result in difficulty and embarrassment to the Association. The paper was finally disposed of by placing it on file.

The next paper rend was by Mr. Zeran Colburs, on the "Construction of Railroad Tools," with particular reference to those manufactured by William Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia. The paper was placed on file.

Mr. S. F. HEADLEY said that he had intended to Mr. S. F. Husbury said that he had intended to read before the Association a paper on iron, including the different processes of manufacture in the United States at the present time, and the adaptation of the various kinds to railroad purposes, but that he had not found time to prepare it for the present occasion, and he therefore asked to be excused, and promised to present his paper to the Board of Managers at an early day.

present his paper to the Board of Managers at an early day.

The part paper read was by Mr. Zena Counces, on "The Baldwin Engines, and their adaptation to freight trains." They are coal-burning and sight-whoel engines, and are claimed to be superior, as more economical in motive power, for moving trains, and causing less wear of rail than any other engine. The paper was filed.

Mr. S. J. Haves of the Illinois Central Railroad exhibited a model and explained the workings and results of a recent invention called "Ebberstia Feed-sults of a recent invention called

so the ope of the orgine. Mr. Hopes said that he had made experiments with it and was entitled that its nee would result in a saving of from 20 to 25 per cert in find. A written report of these experiments was field among the papers of the Association.

At the erapy of the proceedings the Association adjustmend until 2) o'c'ock.

AFTERSON SESSION.

The Association was convened at 21 o'clock, the The suggestive being about the same as in the forenoon. The suggestive being offered that the Association webt to proceed to elect the Board of Managers pro-

could to proceed to elect the Board of Managers provided for in the constitution,

Mr. Headley effected a resolution that the Chair stroint a Committee of three to make nominations, which was adopted.

The Chair specified upon that Committee: Messar. Headley, Rice and Winans, and there gratiomen to tind for the purpose of making the selections. After a brief absence the Committee reported a list of efficiers. The Association then went into ballot and unanimously elected the gentlemen recommended by the Committee, as follows:

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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J. Edgar Thempson, President of the Pennsylvania Control

Raticad.

S. M. Felton, President of the Pennsylvania Control Raticad.

S. M. Felton, President of the Cornellaville Raticad.

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A. F. Smith Superintendent Hudson River Raticad.

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Sumed J. Hays. Superintendent of Hillions Central Raticad.

Cherles Moran, President of New York and Eric Raticad.

J. D. Steel, Assistant Engineer of the Reading Raticad.

J. D. Steel, Assistant Engineer of the Reading Raticad.

J. B. Jervis, Civil Engineer.

Jenes Campbell, President as the Harlem Raticad.

Win. E. Morris, Superintendent Long Island Raticad.

Herry Gray, Superintendent Mostern Raticad.

Zersh Colbium, Editor American Engineer.

H. V. Peer, Editor Raticad Journal.

M. M. Rounds, Locomotive Supt. N. Y. and New Haven R. B.

J. H. Meer, Super Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago B. B.

John O. Sterns, Superintendent N. J. Centra Raticad.

Mr. BULLARD exhibited a model of Davis's classic chair on which to rest the rails at the joints. It was similar to the chairs in general use, except that a sheet of gutta percha, three fourths of an inch in thickness, was interted between the plates of rom. The gentleman said that it had been thoroughly fried under his observation, and be thought that it recommended itself for its chearness and durability, and also as a preservative of railroad tracks, inasmuch as it reduced the shock caused at the joints of the rails by passing trains.

preservative of railroad tracks, masmuon as it reduced the shock caused at the joints of the rails by passing trains.

Mr. Astrony exhibited a drawing and explained another plan relating to the same subject, in which the object was claimed to be accomplished by increasing the size and strength of the rails at the ends where joined together. In this plan the rails have a longitudinal foundation at the joints instead of the common cross-tie. As this latter plan came into competition with Mr. Bullard's rail-chair, Mr. Anthony and that gentleman had quite a warm discussion as to their relative merits.

White upon this subject of rail joints, and the best means of protecting them against wear and breakage, Mr. Carpetter mentioned a contrivance which had recently come under his observation, in which the rail was made continuous by dovetailing them at the joints, and obviated the necessity for chairs or boits. This plan had worked for a year and a half without getting out of order, and that, too, upon acute curves. The goaldman referred to a section of the New-York and Eric road, where these rails had been laid with satisfactory results, and said that a commission from a neighboring road recently paid it a visit of inspection, and much pleased with the working of the plan. The models, and papers concerning these rail joints were referred to the Board of Managers for experiment.

Mr. Lawron next exhibited a specimen and descarted upon the merits of a row composition of medical for car-hoxes, the chief recommendation claimed for the long that the results of the plan. The models carted upon the merits of a row composition of medical for car-hoxes, the chief recommendation claimed for the long that the plan is a row composition of medical commission that the plan is a result of the plan. The models are during the merits of a row composition of medical commission that the plan is a row composition of medical commission that the plan is a row composition of medical commission that the plan is a row composition of medical co

is being its anti-friction qualities. The subject was referred.

Mr. A. J. Marshall of Virginis read a paper of the subject of our brakes, in which he contrasted the inefficiency of the head-brake new in general use with the ecomplete efficiency of the McDonald steam-bryke, a new invention which had been recently put into operation with entire satisfaction.

Mr. Marshall illustrated in detail the defects, disadvantages and dangers of the present system of hand-trake, and thought that the public as well as railroad men were deeply interested in the substitution of some system which was freed from these terrible defects. This desideratum had at length been accomplished, as McDonald's brake gave the engineer instant and perfect power over all the wheels of the train. It placed the retarding power where it should be placed; the man who is in a position to first discover the danger, is given the means to avoid it. One of the express trains on the Richmond, Fredericksbung and Potomac Railroad had been equipped with this McDonald brake. It had been en trial for five months, and had won the entire confidence of all the efficers of that Road, It is found to transfer the brake power directly, and with a multiplied force, in the lange of the engineer. He controls the moveall the efficiers of that knace. It is found to knace the brake pewer directly, and with a multiplied force, into the hands of the engineer. He controls the inovenents of the train without the aid of brakesmen, and with a pron pitude unknown to the present system. By this invention the work how entrusted to numear agency is done by steam, operating upon a simple mechanical contrivance, which is located under each car. An extra steam cylinder is placed on the origina under the foot board, and the brakes of every car are or the foot beard, and the oracle of the simple motion of the pisten of this cylinder. The engineer is thus enabled to invoke the full steam power of the boiler at his pleasure. This power is limited only by the size of this extra cylinder and the pressure of the steam in the

steam chest.

Mr. Marshall's paper, were referred to the Board of Managers.

Mr. Halley offered the following resolution, which

was adopted:

Resolved. That the Board of Managers take immediate action
rejetive to the arrangement of a national trial of locomotives
and railroad machinery, to occur on the Philas eights, Wienington and Baltimore (stready effected for the purpose) on Movemher 1 1822.

A resolution was adopted requiring the members of the essociation to pay a year subscription in advance, which was responded to by the members cashing up at the Treasurers detk.

The association here adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, and the business Committee were instructed to report all unfinished business.

The Wilson Small Committee met last night, bot transacted no business. The Committee adjourned to this evening, when an effort will be made to patch up

a Union with the regular Committee.

Tall Crops is Neprasea.—A letter from Florence, N. T., to The Press (Phila.), dated Aug. 17, says:

"The crops throughout this section, so far as gathered, have been large: the promise for the corn and potences is very fine. I have seen eorn standing sixteen feet high. I know of one field of twenty acree which will average 100 bushels to the acre—there being from two to five ears on each stalk. One field of wheat of 30 acres, in this neighborhood, yi ided 48 bushels to the acre; one of oats of nine and a half acres, (9 bushels to the acre. It is thought by our fairners that enough has been raised in this section for home consumption. Up to this Fall, we have imported almost everything from Iowa and Missouri; famire prices have ruled during the whole Winter and a part of the Spring. Corn has sold at \$2 per bushel, butter 68 cents per pound, bacon 25 cents, eggs 50 cents per dezen, potatoes \$4 per bushel, and everything else in proportion. The drain on the Territories has been a severe one. I sincerely hope that this Fall's crop will be sufficient for home consumption, but am inclined to doubt it."

From the same letter we take the following:

"Newsyapers published in the Territory, viz: one at each: Brownswille. Wyoming, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Bellevne, Omaba, Florence, Cuming City, De Soto and Dakotah. All these towns are on the Missouri River. In addition to these, I hear and kne wo some others seen to be established—one at Clevelard, seventy five miles west of this, on the Loupe Fork of the Platte River; one at Kearney and another at Fort Kearney City, about two hundred miles west. The two latter towns are only on paper as yet, but are both in the hands of men of expital, who will push them shead. The first home in both towns will push them shead. The first home in both towns will push them shead. The first home in both towns will push them shead. The first home in the hands of men of expital, who will push them shead. The first home in the hands of men of expital, who will push them shead. TALL CROPS IN NEBRASEA.-A letter from Florence, N. T., to The Press (Phila.), dated Aug. 17, says:

ATTEMPT AT SETCIDE .- About 1 o'clock yesterday ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—About I o'clock yesterday morning a man named John Foughy, residing at No. 16 Washington street, attempted to commit suicide by jumping out of the second-story windew of his residence. He was, however, folled in his attempt by the timely attival of Officer Ryan of the First Pracinct, who hy some means broke bus fall, and convoyed, bim to the City Hospital, where it was ascertained that the only injury he had received was a fracture of his right leg. The cause of his rash attempt was supposed to have originated by a disappointment in love matters.

Philadelphia Cuttle Market... Szpr. 2.

Philadelphia Cuttle Market... SEPT. 2.

The market for BEFF CATTLE here is well supplied this week, 2.475 head having been offered and sold, within the range of \$9 and \$11.25 \$\text{ Pick B. A few small lots sold from \$11.70 to \$11.75, but such sales were very rars. The Cattle were generally in good order, the best coming from Kentucky. Oltdo, and counties in Pennsylvania.

SHEEF—This market was well supplied, some 11.000 head having been sold at from \$5.50 to \$5 for fat sheep, and from \$1 to \$3 each for stock Sheep. The supply of fat Sheep was about security to \$3 each for stock Sheep. The supply of fat Sheep was about security to \$3 each for stock Sheep. The supply of \$4.00 for \$1.00 to \$10.00 for \$1.00 f

dingoess, &c.?

But the Grand Jury has done more than find bills